

## CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

Southern News.

Governor Hampton's first veto was the chain-gang bill, and the house sustained him by 102 to 10.

The American says: The population of Nashville and Edgefield, by absolute count, in 1877, shows 40,319—in which many thousands of suburbs are not included.

One-third interest in the Kimball hotel, Atlanta, was sold to Gen. Robert Tomb on Tuesday last for \$31,000. The hotel is now owned by three gentlemen and is valued at \$150,000. It cost \$50,000.

The demand for colored convict laborers is greater than the (Tenn.) penitentiary says. Colonel Cunningham, the lessee, finds no trouble hiring out the black people, who are preferred, especially for the farm, to the whites.

Nashville American: Three hundred students are now attending Fisk university, of whom half are boarders. Every southern state is represented, besides the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana. Chicago sends seven students. Only one hundred and twenty-five were in attendance at the dedication of Jubilee hall, between two and three years ago.

New Orleans Times: As an inducement to cotton growers in the southern states east of this city to ship that staple to Europe via New Orleans, the cotton pressurists propose on the 1st of September next to increase the price of compressing to 6 cents per bushel. This, it is confidently believed, will bring this port an immense fleet of foreign steamers. The certainty of almost any required depth of water upon the bar, and the ready admission of the largest steamers, coupled with reduced railway freights and a marked reduction in the cost of handling, it is thought, will give to vessels leaving New Orleans almost a monopoly of the carrying trade, and will, of course, greatly increase the business of all those who deal in fuel and ship supplies.

Captain Eads has given his view to the merchants of New Orleans regarding the protection of the Louisiana alluvial lands from overflow. In the course of his remarks he said: And inasmuch as I have been charged in a recent official letter, published by the chairman of the St. Paul convention, with hostility to the engineer corps of the army, it is proper that I should warn you against the persistent efforts of the friends of the outlet theory to induce the public to believe that I am making war upon the United States engineer corps simply because I oppose with all my might some of the dangerous errors which were advanced by Messrs. Humphreys and Abbott seventeen years ago in the deluge survey, and which have been adopted by a portion of the corps, and which from the basis upon which the majority on the St. Philip canal rest, and that also of the United States levee commission. This is simply a use to make the public believe that the theories and conclusion of the Humphreys school of engineers are those of the entire corps, is grossly unjust to class in that school such engineers as Barnard, Wright, Alexander, Comstock, Merrill and others of the corps who never opposed the system which has given to your commerce a deep passage to the ocean, and who never have adopted the theory that artificial channels will not become smaller and deeper by reducing the water flowing in them, and that crevasses and outlets will permanently lower the flood line of the river, and that the river is not flowing through a bed of its own deposits. On the contrary Gen. Barnard was the sole member who dissented from the views of the Fort St. Philip canal board, of which he was president, and who declared the jetties practical, using, in 1874, the memorable words: "The time will come when the people's cry for navigation impeded by locks—an open river must—will be heard." And even as early as 1852, Gen. Barnard, with Gees, Beauregard and Chase, all members of the corps, recommended the trial of jetties at the mouth of the river.

## From Washington.

The officers of the postoffice department estimate that the revenues of the department are now suffering not less than a quarter of a million dollars a month by the flood of stamps by postmasters at small country offices at a discount for use in cities and towns. The postmaster at St. Louis alone shows his office is defrauded of revenue to the amount of \$18,000 per annum this in passing.

## Foreign Intelligence.

It is rumored in Japan that a notification will shortly be issued ordering the adoption of the foreign style of clothing by all officials of Imperial or Government appointment in *daijō kyan* and department of the imperial household. It is likely that this order will also be extended to all government departments.

Much alarm has been created at Moscow by the appearance of the Siberian plague. One day a laundress at the university, who was suspected of having died of it, was subjected to a post-mortem examination, with the result that the suspicions of the authorities were confirmed. Since then several other persons have succumbed to the same malady, which is more disastrous than either small-pox or cholera, and the police are now taking energetic measures to prevent the disease from spreading. It is believed that the seeds of the plague were brought from Tiflis either by Turkish prisoners or Russian immigrants.

It is stated on authority which cannot be questioned that 70,000,000 human beings are now starving in the famine-stricken provinces of north China. Imagination fails to cope with so gigantic a calamity. The London Times says we cannot doubt that if the Chinese have found their way to America from the comparatively prosperous eastern provinces by thousand, they will pour forth in myriads from the famine stricken districts of the north as soon as a way is opened to them. The Chinese difficulty may speedily become a greater menace to the future of the United States than the negro difficulty was at its worst. Negro immigration was never voluntary, and ceased with the abolition of the slave trade, while the Chinese tide begins to flow in force, it is difficult to see where and when it will stop.

## The Cruel Turtle Dove.

That trim, gentle-looking, drab-colored bird erroneously called turtle dove by dwellers in the United States, and generally deemed so innocent and pure that to kill it for the table or any other use is

## THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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## "COME UNTO ME."

A sweater song than e'er was sung  
By poet, priest, or sage;  
A song that makes Heaven sing  
Down thro' all the ages.  
A precious strain of sweet accord;  
List! as it vibrates full and free,  
O wise provision, sweet command,  
Yonsetched the weak and weary;  
A light to prospect dreary,  
A song which makes me need  
Of each endeavor taking heed;  
No call to eventful opportunity,  
"Come unto Me," the great rest,  
I come unto Thee, O great rest,

"Come unto Me," the way's not long,  
Nor still thy soothin' list the song.  
Here'll I sit, where shall greet Thee,  
Way in with it bend another day,  
Sings the old, the new, the gay,  
"O! have laden, come to Me!"

A song which makes me need  
Of each endeavor taking heed;

"Come unto Me," the great rest,

"Come unto Me," the way's not long,

Nor still thy soothin' list the song.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Have I ever told you, Nell, of my first love letter? I presume not. It is a story I have not been very fond of telling. But years bring to me, if not philosophy, a comfortable sense of the comical in regard to all early illusions and delusions.

The moment of opening and reading the first love letter is a thrilling, an agreeable point of time in which all the spring tides of passionate young life seem to meet in a swift, dizzy whirl of emotion. If from the right man, what triumphant joy! If from a suitor one can not smile, on what sweet pain! But you know all about it, dear.

I was very young when I received my first love letter—indeed, not permanently out of shore frocks and the bread-and-butter age.

Having lived the greater portion of my life in the country, the companion of my brothers, I was a desolate rump and gipsy, delighting to roam the fields and the woods, preferring the fishing rod to the needle and even the stable to the parlor.

As yet, a fine horse was the rival of all mankind in my young affections. Still I had read Scott, Edgeworth, Hemans and L. E. L., with an occasional stealthy dip into Byron, and had my little boyish dreams of my hero, my fairy prince, who was to come in god's time.

I used to dream of him, as I sat like little Ellie, among the elders, with my feet in the brook, or as I rode along in the woods. I thought little of his pedigree, but I resolved that he must have a patrician Greek profile, dark blue eyes, and black curling hair, coming down in kid gloves.

These alarming symptoms were not unnoticed by my tender mother; but she noticed that my manner had grown quiet and maidenly, and took great comfort therewith.

Six days I waited in vain.

The seventh magic number brought—not him, but a letter. It was a dainty-looking missive, all rose-tinted and gilt-edged. This before the time of the "Drift Period," you may think, in the insolence of your nineteen summers.

It was directed—this letter of letters to one of those, rearin' Italian hands once so fashionably—it was sealed with lime-colored wax, and the seal bore the motto, how well I remember it, though I didn't in the least know what it meant then—"Tuncus fidei."

With my heart beating into my fingers I broke the seal—I opened the letter. The first line was something startling, unequivocal: "My dearest Tom."

Without waiting to read another word, I turned the leaf to look at the signature: "Oh, my prophetic soul!" it was "John Trevallyn."

I made no copy of that letter, as I sat like little Ellie, among the elders, with my feet in the brook, or as I rode along in the woods. I thought little of his pedigree, but I resolved that he must have a patrician Greek profile, dark blue eyes, and black curling hair, coming down in kid gloves.

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## FARM AND HOME.

Management of Hot-beds and Cold-frames.  
The structure and management of a hot-bed is much the same as that of a cold-frame, with the exception that being started earlier, the requisite temperature has to be kept up by artificial means, fermenting manure being relied upon for the purpose, and the loss of this heat has to be checked more carefully.

Select the locality in the fall, choosing a warm location on a southern slope, protected by a fence or building on the north and northwest.

The situation should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible, and fully exposed to the sun; it should be built up from two feet six inches to four feet high, and wider by six inches every way than the frame to be placed upon it.

Set posts in the ground, nail two boards to these parallel to each other, one about a foot in height, and the other toward the south about four inches narrower; this will give the sashes resting on them the right slope to shed the rain and receive as much heat as possible from the sun. Have these boards at a distance apart equal to the length of the sash, which may be any common width, such as a small bolt, or the length of a usual garden hoe. The sashes are made of wood, cut channels in the crosses to let the water run off. Dig the ground well (it is best to cover it in the fall with litter to keep the frost out), and take out all stones or cinders; then lay the sashes, and let it remain closed three or four days that the soil may be warmed by the sun's rays. The two end boards and the bottom boards should rise as high as the sash to prevent the heat escaping, and the bottom board of a small frame should have a strip nailed inside to rest the sash on.

### COLD FRAME.

A cold frame is formed by placing the ordinary hot bed frame upon a bed of light, rich soil, in some place in the garden where it will be protected from cold winds.

Bake thoroughly in superphosphate, bone dust, or finely pulverized hemmanure, and sow in rows four to six inches apart. Thin out the plants when quite small, but allow peppers to remain rather thick at first, by reason of the deprivations of the cut worm.

As the season advances, raise the sashes an inch or two in the middle of the day, and water freely in the evening with water that is nearly of the temperature of the earth in the frame. As the heat of the season increases, whitewash the glass, and keep them more and more open until, at about the close of May, just before plants are set in open ground, allow the glass to remain entirely off both day and night, unless there should be a cold rain. This will harden them, so that they will not be apt to be injured by the change.—(Rennie's Seed Catalogue.)

### Something About Sheep.

Col. H. D. Dent, a large and successful farmer of Floyd county, Ga., asks a contemporary to give an article on the subject: "What constitutes good farming?"

It is a proper question for discussion in an agricultural convention or journal, but one on which opinions differ about as much as soils, climates, and traditions differ among mankind. The farmer who grows even the most trifling crops, though small, produces the best growing crops, with least expense and labor to the land, is generally esteemed the best manager, for he makes the most money per acre.

COL. D. REMARKS: "We want information as a stimulus in conducting our farming operations—some new ideas to draw us out of the rut we have been laboring in since the emancipation of slaves, which has proved of little profit."

Good farming implies that professional knowledge which enables one to render land productive and profitable that was before unproductive and unprofitable.

Bermuda grass, bluegrass and many others will do this with stock and wool growing in the hands of men who understand at once the business of grass culture and sheep industry, the soil and climate where their skill is to be tested practically.

Cotton planters, whose old system has been broken, should be willing to become students, and learn other branches of rural industry, in which one hand manages two hundred acres in grass and stock, because nature does ten times more to make the crop and the future of the land-holder than the plow, the hoe and the worn-out cotton field of the old system ever accomplished. Cease land killing with all its woes.

Georgia is a state of magnificent distances between plantations and farms, where till land contains now more of the elements of crops than nature gave it. What the soil loses from year to year of the precious things that form corn, wheat and cotton by plowing shallow up and down hills, by washing and leaching, by plant food removed in annual harvests, is a matter of fact which must be deeply pondered to become a first-class farmer.

To have millions of acres of unproductive land which might yield excellent mature if nothing else, and pay millions of dollars annually for imported fertilizers, looks like bad economy. Fertility will grow in every field just as naturally as a sucking pig with plenty of meat.

Georgia is the greatest cruelty and waste to breed up in the south, and then to wade through mud or snow, or walk on treacherous ice for one hundred yards to move to fill themselves overfull of water once a day. 3. Manure kept under cover from cold rains will decompose much faster than that exposed, and is in much better condition for handling, and is worth more when it is applied. Straw will remain a whole year in a wet yard, and yet seem as strong as when put in. Where room is of value, the consolidation of the manure pile by the constant pressure of the hoof is also an item. A yard under cover, where cattle are fed, can be traversed by man at any time without danger of offense.

### Cotton Planting.

The Southern Cultivator has the following judicious remarks on planting cotton:

Late-planted cotton grows off better than early-planted, but in localities where the seasons are short, it is important to plant early, to secure maturing of the crop. In such cases the plant may be pushed off by supplying it with easily assimilated food, immediately within reach, as by soaking seed in stale-matured water and rolling in plaster, or applying small quantities of these (say fifty pounds) in the drill with the seed. The manure should be dissolved bones or acid phosphate must not be used for this purpose, as they will injure the seed. Cotton should be planted very shallow—one inch is ample depth. But dry weather prevailing, it may not come up if the seed are so near the surface. The

old-fashioned plan of opening furrow with scoter and covering with two furrows of the same, and then knocking off with a board just as the cotton is ready to come up, is the best, but it is slow and tedious. A planter with wheel running in bottom of furrow, and pressing the earth in a narrow drill into which the seed falls, and covering with a board pressed down by a spring or by a block, will, under ordinary circumstances, give a good stand. If the beds are rough and crooked, it is best to precede the planter with a harrow, which has been several times described by us heretofore, and which we will briefly describe again for the benefit of new subscribers. It is simply an ordinary triangular harrow, from two and a half to three feet in width behind, and with teeth set a little sloping back wards to prevent its ouling. The front tooth should be about six inches long in the clear and the rearmost ten inches, the intervening ones increasing gradually in length from front to rear. Such a harrow will bug a bed, clear it off and still leave it elevated 1 and with a uniform rounded surface. We find it exceedingly useful in our own practice for smoothing and freshening the surface of beds. It is a great point gained in cotton culture to have the young plants in a straight row line, on a smooth, gently-rounded bed—the first working can then so easily be placed upon it.

Set posts in the ground, nail two boards to these parallel to each other, one about a foot in height, and the other toward the south about four inches narrower; this will give the sashes resting on them the right slope to shed the rain and receive as much heat as possible from the sun. Have these boards at a distance apart equal to the length of the sash, which may be any common width, such as a small bolt, or the length of a usual garden hoe. The sashes are made of wood, cut channels in the crosses to let the water run off. Dig the ground well (it is best to cover it in the fall with litter to keep the frost out), and take out all stones or cinders; then lay the sashes, and let it remain closed three or four days that the soil may be warmed by the sun's rays. The two end boards and the bottom boards should rise as high as the sash to prevent the heat escaping, and the bottom board of a small frame should have a strip nailed inside to rest the sash on.

The Housard.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—Two cupsful of sugar and one of butter well combined; four eggs separated and yolks beaten separately; one cupful of cold water, three cupfuls of sifted flour, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream tartar, two cupfuls of kernels of hickory-nuts.

CORN MUFFINS.—One cupful of wheat flour, two tablespoonfuls of royal baking powder, one cupful yellow cream; together one cupful butter, one cupful sugar, three eggs; add one pint milk; stir well; then add flour and meal. Bake in muffin rings in a hot oven.

BROWN BREAD.—Brown bread is one of the most popular New England preparations of Indian meal; and when carefully made and properly baked, it is an excellent and nutritious food. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a more hearty and strengthening meal than the favorite Boston Sunday breakfast of brown bread and baked beans.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—One cupful of flour, one pint of milk, two eggs; add a little salt, and mix into a batter; pour into the greased pan and bake under the beef; when nearly done remove the meat from the pudding; the eggs should be well beaten.

FOOL MAN'S FRUIT CAKE.—One cupful of raisins, one cup sour milk, two cups syrup, one cup butter or drippings, two teaspoons soda, two handfuls dried apples; soak all night in water, chop fine, and let it simmer down almost dry. Stir quite thick, then add the fruit; cinnamon and allspice to taste.

REAL CAKE.—Cut slices of cold roast veal and boiled ham, very thin—there should be as many again slices of veal as of ham; cut three or four hard-boiled eggs into slices; chop a few sprigs of parsley fine; batter a mold, and put in alternate layers of veal, ham, eggs, and parsley—seasoning each layer with pepper and salt; fill up with good stock, and bake in a brick oven about one-half hour; when cold, turn out and garnish with parsley. This is nice for tea.

WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD FARMING?

Col. H. D. Dent, a large and successful farmer of Floyd county, Ga., asks a contemporary to give an article on the subject: "What constitutes good farming?"

It is a proper question for discussion in an agricultural convention or journal, but one on which opinions differ about as much as soils, climates, and traditions differ among mankind. The farmer who grows even the most trifling crops, though small, produces the best growing crops, with least expense and labor to the land, is generally esteemed the best manager, for he makes the most money per acre.

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THE OLD LOVE.

It seems so strange to know that I shall not see this old place by moonlight again for many, many years.

The sweet voice of the speaker was sad, and her brown eyes had a tender, tearful look in them as she raised them to the face of her companion. He did not reply to the old, bright glance fixed on the most distant of the far hills, and his handsome, boyish face had a wistfully thoughtful look on it.

"What are you thinking of, Justin?" said the young girl, when his silence described by us heretofore, and which we will briefly describe again for the benefit of new subscribers. It is simply an ordinary triangular harrow, from two and a half to three feet in width behind, and with teeth set a little sloping back wards to prevent its ouling. The front tooth should be about six inches long in the clear and the rearmost ten inches, the intervening ones increasing gradually in length from front to rear. Such a harrow will bug a bed, clear it off and still leave it elevated 1 and with a uniform rounded surface. We find it exceedingly useful in our own practice for smoothing and freshening the surface of beds. It is a great point gained in cotton culture to have the young plants in a straight row line, on a smooth, gently-rounded bed—the first working can then so easily be placed upon it.

Set posts in the ground, nail two boards to these parallel to each other, one about a foot in height, and the other toward the south about four inches narrower; this will give the sashes resting on them the right slope to shed the rain and receive as much heat as possible from the sun. Have these boards at a distance apart equal to the length of the sash, which may be any common width, such as a small bolt, or the length of a usual garden hoe. The sashes are made of wood, cut channels in the crosses to let the water run off. Dig the ground well (it is best to cover it in the fall with litter to keep the frost out), and take out all stones or cinders; then lay the sashes, and let it remain closed three or four days that the soil may be warmed by the sun's rays. The two end boards and the bottom boards should rise as high as the sash to prevent the heat escaping, and the bottom board of a small frame should have a strip nailed inside to rest the sash on.

The Housard.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—Two cupsful of sugar and one of butter well combined; four eggs separated and yolks beaten separately; one cupful of cold water, three cupfuls of sifted flour, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream tartar, two cupfuls of kernels of hickory-nuts.

CORN MUFFINS.—One cupful of wheat flour, two tablespoonfuls of royal baking powder, one cupful yellow cream; together one cupful butter, one cupful sugar, three eggs; add one pint milk; stir well; then add flour and meal. Bake in muffin rings in a hot oven.

BROWN BREAD.—Brown bread is one of the most popular New England preparations of Indian meal; and when carefully made and properly baked, it is an excellent and nutritious food. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a more hearty and strengthening meal than the favorite Boston Sunday breakfast of brown bread and baked beans.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—One cupful of flour, one pint of milk, two eggs; add a little salt, and mix into a batter; pour into the greased pan and bake under the beef; when nearly done remove the meat from the pudding; the eggs should be well beaten.

FOOL MAN'S FRUIT CAKE.—One cupful of raisins, one cup sour milk, two cups syrup, one cup butter or drippings, two teaspoons soda, two handfuls dried apples; soak all night in water, chop fine, and let it simmer down almost dry. Stir quite thick, then add the fruit; cinnamon and allspice to taste.

REAL CAKE.—Cut slices of cold roast veal and boiled ham, very thin—there should be as many again slices of veal as of ham; cut three or four hard-boiled eggs into slices; chop a few sprigs of parsley fine; batter a mold, and put in alternate layers of veal, ham, eggs, and parsley—seasoning each layer with pepper and salt; fill up with good stock, and bake in a brick oven about one-half hour; when cold, turn out and garnish with parsley. This is nice for tea.

WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD FARMING?

Col. H. D. Dent, a large and successful farmer of Floyd county, Ga., asks a contemporary to give an article on the subject: "What constitutes good farming?"

It is a proper question for discussion in an agricultural convention or journal, but one on which opinions differ about as much as soils, climates, and traditions differ among mankind. The farmer who grows even the most trifling crops, though small, produces the best growing crops, with least expense and labor to the land, is generally esteemed the best manager, for he makes the most money per acre.

COL. D. REMARKS: "We want information as a stimulus in conducting our farming operations—some new ideas to draw us out of the rut we have been laboring in since the emancipation of slaves, which has proved of little profit."

Good farming implies that professional knowledge which enables one to render land productive and profitable that was before unproductive and unprofitable.

Bermuda grass, bluegrass and many others will do this with stock and wool growing in the hands of men who understand at once the business of grass culture and sheep industry, the soil and climate where their skill is to be tested practically.

Cotton planters, whose old system has been broken, should be willing to become students, and learn other branches of rural industry, in which one hand manages two hundred acres in grass and stock, because nature does ten times more to make the crop and the future of the land-holder than the plow, the hoe and the worn-out cotton field of the old system ever accomplished. Cease land killing with all its woes.

Georgia is a state of magnificent distances between plantations and farms, where till land contains now more of the elements of crops than nature gave it. What the soil loses from year to year of the precious things that form corn, wheat and cotton by plowing shallow up and down hills, by washing and leaching, by plant food removed in annual harvests, is a matter of fact which must be deeply pondered to become a first-class farmer.

To have millions of acres of unproductive land which might yield excellent mature if nothing else, and pay millions of dollars annually for imported fertilizers, looks like bad economy. Fertility will grow in every field just as naturally as a sucking pig with plenty of meat.

Georgia is the greatest cruelty and waste to breed up in the south, and then to wade through mud or snow, or walk on treacherous ice for one hundred yards to move to fill themselves overfull of water once a day. 3. Manure kept under cover from cold rains will decompose much faster than that exposed, and is in much better condition for handling, and is worth more when it is applied. Straw will remain a whole year in a wet yard, and yet seem as strong as when put in. Where room is of value, the consolidation of the manure pile by the constant pressure of the hoof is also an item. A yard under cover, where cattle are fed, can be traversed by man at any time without danger of offense.

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**THE HICKMAN COURIER.**

FRIDAY, :::: MAR. 8, 1873.

Advertisers must send in their favors by 8 o'clock Thursday morning to insure their appearance in Friday's paper.

Mr. Jacob Plant, the merchant prince of the West, has been spending some days in Hickman, this week.

J. W. Corman & Co., of Hickman, are establishing a branch house at Mat den, Mo. We wish them success.

Elder Isaac Sewell, of the Christian Church, will preach at the Baptist church Friday and Saturday nights.

The Mardi Gras celebration at Mem phis was a grand and glorious success. The Hickman excursionists were expected home last evening.

Spring has come, and farmers begin to be active. One does not hear them complain of nothing to do from now till next winter. The country is the place to find work.

The farmers in this section say the wheat-crops never looked better than now, and there is a chance for a big harvest in grain. The fruit farmers are, however, getting ready for their annual growth at the spring frost.

Announcements of candidates for offices at the August election are in order at present. The campaign has opened already, and every candidate should have his lamp lighted in time, or else he may be considered one of the foolish virgins.

**IN THE FIELD.**—We are authorized to announce Mr. John Anly Wilson, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk. He is one of the best officers in the State, and this the people know, from long and faithful service. Further commendation is not necessary.

The live stock trade of this county is growing in importance. At Jordan Station they have shipped since September 43 cars' of cattle, hogs and sheep, and about the same amount from Cayce's Station. Besides considerable shipments have been made from Hickman, Fulton and Moscow.

Miss Annie Wilson, one of the fairest young ladies of Fulton county, was married at the residence of her father, Dr. H. H. Wilson, by Elder J. H. Routhier, to Mr. Bloodworth, of Gardner Station, Tenn., on Wednesday night last. May every blessing attend them.

**100 YEARS OLD.**—Mrs. Ony Sud bery, who died in this county, Sept. 18, 1875, was aged 100 years 3 months and 27 days. She was born in Virginia, May 22, 1877. She raised 8 children, and had 79 grandchildren, and 96 great-grandchildren. She lived the greater part of her life in Tennessee, near Nashville, but has relatives in this country.

**D. BEATTY, Dentist.** Has moved his office to Gleeson's Boarding House, corner Kentucky and Clinton streets. Parties wishing to employ him will please call and make their engagements, for he will not tarry long after his engagements are filled. [Mars]

**MICHAEL ANTONIO.**—Mr. Jones, editor of the New Madrid Tribune, was in Hickman Monday, in pursuit of a printer by the name of Gettis, who had been in his employ for sometime past. Mr. Jones had sent Gettis into Kentucky to collect a \$125 note due Mr. Jones. Gettis collected the money, as we understand, but instead of returning to New Madrid, started his journey up the river. He passed through Hickman Saturday, made some purchases, and left here on the Nashville train. Mr. Jones has followed on his trail, and has the assistance of some good detectives, and the prospects are that they will overhaul him.

**THE MURPHY MOVEMENT.**—The Murphys have made some progress the past week, probably between two and three hundred names being added in this section. At Fulton 100 more names, making their Club over 700 strong; at Woodland Mills, over 100 joined; at Kirk's school house, on Sunday last, 41 signs were obtained; at Kuykendall's school house several names; and more than 50 private signatures.

The Murphy Club held a meeting Sunday evening at the Baptist church at 3 o'clock, for the men only. The Club had an interesting talk from Rev. Mr. Furtell, of Union City, and others.

The proposition for the establishment of a permanent Reading Room was introduced and discussed, and a number of donations made. On Monday night a mass meeting was held at the Methodist church, and though no regular orator of the evening was present, the Club enjoyed a number of interesting speeches from home members. Among them Judge Kingman, Dr. Corbett, W. H. Gardner, George Wilburn and others. The speeches of these gentlemen were in excellent taste and well delivered, and that of Mr. Wilburn was especially happy and well received.

The Executive Committee are preparing to extend the Murphy work into every neighborhood in the county and surrounding country, and speakers are voluntary filling appointments at the different churches and school houses as they may be made.

The Murphys were to hold a mass meeting last night, on which occasion Mr. W. P. Jones, of Nashville, was expected to deliver an address, but we are unable to make a report.

**SELLING TO NEGRO TO THE HIGH SKY.**—The novel spectacle of selling negro to the highest bidder, was witnessed on the streets of Hickman, on Saturday last. Mr. James Darkdale was the auctioneer, and as the negro man stood on the block, and the auctioneer's voice rose and fell, crying the bids, it revived reminiscences of old and by-gone days. The colored people crowded around in anxious expectancy, and strange to say, every one seemed to approve the sale. The negro sold was one John Cooper, who had been previously tried and convicted as a vagrant, and the verdict of the jury was that he should be sold into servitude for six months, as the law provides and directs. The testimony against John was to the effect, that he had no visible means of support, and that work he would not through starvation seem to starve him and his family in the winter. He is apparently a mulatto, and is about 20 years of age, and good feed, but is constitutionally opposed to all manner of physical work or personal exertion. This man is yet endowed with the elective franchise, eligible to any office within the gift of the people from President down, and may yet live to assert and prove his sovereignty. He was purchased by Mr. Chas. Holcombe, who thereby acquires the distinction of being the only slave owner in this section, or perhaps in the United States. Cooper was fortunate in securing a good master, and in fact personally requested that Mr. Holcombe should buy him. We trust this occurrence may have a good effect on various characters.

The Louis Journal facetiously remarks: "The Dollar of our Fathers won't now make its appearance before it'll be lost."

The firm of Oscar Chopin, of New Orleans, has failed, and a great many farmers and citizens of this section will prove heavy losers. Madrid Bendit is reported losses \$50 or \$60,000, and state losses all through the country. We hope it will not prove as bad as present reports indicate. We are sorry for the unfortunate. These repeated losses and failures, and some such occur every season, should reach our farmers to do their business at home, and build up home markets. Ship your produce no further than you can go with it, in person and collect on delivery. The allurement of making it worth of that moral pass. It is said they've devise it at to still catch New York and Kings county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter no Cuffe House, Saloon, Tavern or Tippling House shall be granted to any person or persons, within the limits of the county of Fulton, embracing the privilege of selling spirituous, vinous, or other intoxicating liquors.

That all acts and parts of acts enacting the charters of the city of Hickman and the town of Fulton, in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from and after its passage. But in event that a majority of the qualified voters of Fulton county shall, at an election to be held at the several voting precincts in said county on the first Saturday in May, 1878, vote in favor of votes against this act, then the same shall be null and void.

Thirty days notice of said election shall be given by the Sheriff of Fulton county by posting written or printed notices of same at the several voting precincts in said county, and by publication in the Hickman Courier and Fulton Times.

**A CO-OPERATIVE TOWN.**

FOR the next TWENTY DAYS, we will sell the balance of our Fall Stock, consisting of Flannel, Cassimelle, Dress Goods, &c., at a slight advance above cost, make room for our Spring stock. Call and see for yourself. —J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

**THE MURPHY LIBRARY AND READ ROOM.**—The Executive Committee of the Hickman Murphy Club, have rented the McCutchen Hall for a permanent Library and reading room, and it is being so used as to have an entrance from Clinton as well as Jackson Street, and otherwise improved so as to better suit the purpose named. This hall is centrally located, is large and commodious, and we think the Committee have done well in selecting it. The establishment of a library and reading room will supply a need long existing in this community, and if encouraged and sustained will prove a great auxiliary to the culture and improvement of our society. Aside from Murphyism, such an institution deserves the encouragement of the business men and public generally. Some years ago a reading room was established under the management of our worthy townsmen, Mr. Frenz, which was a pride and ornament to the community, but through the neglect and indifference of the public, it was permitted to languish and die. The Murphys are now renewing the experiment on a broader field, and its success of course depend on the help and support given it, not only by the Murphy but other citizens, who feel themselves interested in such an enterprise. The Murphy Executive Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Frenz, and the members of the club, will do all in their power to help and sustain this noble effort.

**A DISGRACE TO AMERICA.**—The cause of Free Cuba has received a staggering blow if not fatal is far by the severest which that sacred cause has ever yet sustained.

After fighting heroically for nine years to gain the independence of Cuba, the Cuban leaders have capitulated. All the Generals of the Central Department have surrendered to the Spanish Commander-in-Chief, and are now being used by him to induce their compatriots in arms, in the departments to follow their example.

It is hard to inculcate men who for many years, almost entirely self supporting and self dependent, and pitted against such odds have held out so long. Thousands of them have made all the world wiser at their valor and constancy. But it is great to hear that men who had long since earned immortality have barted it for the paltry boon of a few years of dishonorable life.

In another column we publish what is known; and that is sad enough. It leaves little room for hope. But we may feel perfectly secure in having our prescriptions carefully and accurately filled at Fresh Drug Druggists.

**Cigars and Tobacco.**—The finest brands of Cigars and Tobacco, in the market, at deale.

T. P. FORTUNE & CO.

**Prescriptions.**

You may feel perfectly secure in having our prescriptions carefully and accurately filled at Fresh Drug Druggists.

T. P. FORTUNE & CO.

**That Wife of Mine.**

Buys her groceries at John Wittings, because she gets the best quality of groceries.

T. P. FORTUNE & CO.

**That Husband of Mine.**

Buys his groceries at John Wittings, because he buys for Cash and sells for Cash, and thereby gets everything at lowest prices.

**BELLS.**—The best assortment of Farm and School-house Bells ever offered in this market, are for sale at prices to suit the times, at N. P. HARNESS & CO'S Hardware and Stove Store.

**CORNS.**—The best assortment of Corn wanted.

100,000 Bushels of Corn wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

**2 FOR A NICHET.**

DO not smoke the Trump, but get the Continental, the best in the city for the money—at HOLCOMBE'S.

**Prescriptions.**

Get your prescriptions filled at deale.

GELEESON'S Liver Drugs Store—he has had more than 25 years experience in the drug business,

which we are determined to close out at a small margin above the original cost. Call and see us.

[Oct 19] J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

**That Grand Duke Nicholas has**

accomplished his "mission and the peace conditions have been signed by the Porte. Nicholas is going to Constantinople himself, and Eng land may at once protest against such occupation. The next phase of this war has a serious look. England will, doubtless have her chance to manufacture a cause bell out of the peace conditions, the details of which however, are still waiting.

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**FARMERS.**

Look to Your Interests!

TRADE CHAINS, HORSE AND MULE

COLLARS, IRON bound HAMES, Bridles,

BUCK-BANDS, and Plough Lines, at best

prices, by

H. BUCHANAN.

**A Gentle Hint.**

In one style of climate, with winds and rains, it is difficult to get along.

It is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are frequently taken from us by neglectful colds, either from exposure to the weather, or from

other causes.

These desperate Cubans, in order to raise money to enable them to class

the insurrection with credit are stealing and enslaving the free citizens of Florida. Our colored brothers are in

great danger all along the Gulf coast.

During the debate on the Mexican war pensions, the other day, Mr. Good of Virginia said:

"There is no war with Mexico.

It is a war of the volunteers.

It demonstrated the fact that under

Government like ours, formed by the

people and for the people, there is no

necessity for great standing armies,

and that the bulk of our defense in

times of public peril is to be found in

the strong arms and stout hearts of

our citizen soldiers."

And yet, though fear of or hope

of another war with Mexico, Congress,

at its special session, increased the

standing army.

The new law with regard to carrying concealed deadly weapons ought to be the agent reform in the State of Kentucky. The manufacturers of pistols in this country will produce gigantic firearms, and millions of dollars are invested in the production of

this worse than useless article.

He was purchased by Mr. Chas. Holcombe, who thereby acquires the distinction of being the only slave owner in this section,

or perhaps in the United States.

Cooper was fortunate in securing a good master,

and in fact personally requested that

Mr. Holcombe should buy him. We trust this occurrence may have a good effect on various characters.

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remarks: "The Dollar of our Fathers

won't now make its appearance before it'll be lost."

Steam Job Printing

Of all kinds, done at this Office,

[Feb 8-4]

for McConnel

as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor.

For Assessor.

We are authorized to announce BYNUM

PERKINS, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JAS. S.

GODFREY, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce E. M.

SAXON, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county at the August election.

For Auditor.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT

WILSON, as a candidate for the office of Auditor, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce R. F.

THOMAS, as a candidate for the office of Auditor, at the approaching August election.

For Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to announce JAS. F.

BUCK, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce A. J.

HICKMAN COURIER  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY  
GEO. WARREN.  
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*The Old Kentucky Newspaper.*  
George Warren, Editor.  
Price of Subscription, \$2.  
FRIDAY, : : : : MAR. 8, 1878.

THE Whipping Post Law has been defeated. It was a tie, and Lieut Gov. Underwood killed it with his little vote.

THE new silver dollars will be produced in a steady stream at the Philadelphia mint the latter part of next week.

THE terrible crash in American bonds predicted by the opponents of the silver bill has not occurred, nor does it seem imminent.

HENRY S. MOSS, Louisville's ex-Alderman, has been released from jail on \$10,000 bail. He is in very poor health and it is thought will not live long after his trial takes place.

THE Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey have signed the peace terms, exchanged congratulations, kissed, and made friends, leaving England and Austria growing.

THE Kentucky Legislature has passed a law fixing the legal rate of interest at six per cent. It forfeits only the excess of interest above six per cent.

The Court of Appeals has declared the franchises of the Kentucky lottery scheme legal. This case has caused considerable interest throughout the State.

A PETITION was presented by Rep representative McKenzie, last Friday, asking that the District Court of the United States for Western Kentucky be held at Hopkinsville, instead of Paducah as at present.

AT Arlington, Ky., Monday, the safes of Boswell & Holt and of Ringo & McDonald were blown open and robbed, the former about \$2,000 and the latter of \$200. It was evidently the work of professionals. No clue to the perpetrators.

SOME are disposed to press Senator Tyler's name for Governor, while others prefer him to make the race for Congress. Tyler could win all this section of Kentucky for Governor, but we doubt if Central Kentucky will ever permit us to have that honor.

A CARD signed "The People" is published in the Paducah News, calling on Hon. J. M. Bigger to become a candidate for the Judgeship of the Appellate Court. The Sun says he will probably accept.

In response to a statement in the Mayfield Leader that Mr. Burr Linn, Deputy Sheriff of Calloway county, Mr. Linn comes to the front with the spirited declaration that "whoever is responsible for it is a liar, a scoundrel, and the worst type of a thief."

Kentucky Building Monuments. The Kentucky Legislature has appropriated \$5,000 to build a monument to the memory of Gen. Zach Taylor, and proposes a \$10,000 one to Gen. C. Breckinridge. Besides the State has from time to time appropriated thousands of dollars to commemorate the virtues and lives of her illustrious sons. The spirit which prompts such appropriations is in the highest degree noble; but, the right of the Legislature to make such appropriations of the people's money, is also in the highest degree questionable. The memory of Kentucky's noble dead should be cherished and honored by us who enjoy the rich heritage bequeathed to us by their lives and blood, but the grateful tribute should be paid by those whom fortune has so blessed financially as to justify them in voluntarily engaging in such patriotic demonstrations. In other words these monuments should be built by private associations as a free will offering, and not wrong or forced from an already over-taxed people by legislative edict. True, such a question, gives the politician, the chance for a fine display of rhetoric, and by even thus remotely linking his name with some popular dead hero, attaches some credit to his own name in the Legislature or before the people. The member of the present Legislature hazards nothing in voting \$10,000 to build a monument over the grave of Kentucky's great idol, Gen. Breckinridge; but, if when the Republicans held the majority in the Legislature they had erected costly monuments to General Rousseau, Gen. Fry, and hundreds of their leaders, taxing the people therefore, it would not have been so palatable or acceptable to some of our people. And yet the principle is the same. The Democratic idea is, that our Representatives have no right to appropriate a cent of the people's money, for any other purpose, than the absolutely essential and necessary expenses of government. In no sense, can such appropriations, be brought under this title. It may be that a sentimental idea of delicacy or mistaken interpretation of patriotic duty dictates the votes of certain Democrats, but their clear duty is to oppose such bills, and demand that these deserved monuments should be built out of the pockets of those citizens voluntarily willing and able to bestow the tribute.

The Mexican Congress recently authorized the construction of five railroads in the interior of the republic and one from Tchacaua to some port on the Pacific. If these roads are built the pacification of Mexico is within the range of possibility, but for years back various Mexican Congresses have authorized the construction of lines which have never been built, because of the disorders in the country.

Some fellow who evidently hopes to pave the way for a division of the country in three, has procured the introduction of a bill into Congress doing away with the President, and substituting an Executive Board of three one to be chosen from each of the three great sections of the Union, viz East, West and South. That sort of triangular government might last a few years, but it would soon slide into a dissolution of the Union into three governments just as naturally and easily as a turtle sliding off a log.

England's war preparations are still vigorously progressing.

#### Proctor Knott's Great Opportunity.

A Glance at the Political Horizon.—There is not a Democratic member of Congress who was not elected under some what, and to the best of my limited capacity, the workings of this section of the grand political machine. I have not been able to quite make it out, but, having a statistical turn of mind, have been jotting down what I hear this time in regard to local politics the result of which I will report for the benefit of the public at large. One can not be in Frankfort without acquiring somewhat of a taste for political themes. We hear little else outside of "levees" and "hospitals." I do not think Kentucky works well together as a State. Her counties and towns are in debt, although she has a full pocket. If her motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," means anything, it means that she is in a perpetual state of downward locomotion, for her various sections are not cemented together by the strongest ties. Of the candidates for Governor, I have gleaned the following from the press and from hearsay:

From Southern Kentucky it is Judge Bigger, the originator of the noted "bank bill," who has been spoken of as being officially announced; he is also spoken of for the Senate. Senator Tyler, only spoken of as a probable candidate for Governor, or for Congress; Lieutenant Governor Underwood, though not an avowed candidate, is also spoken of as a probable contestant. I heard a gentleman say that "the mountains were favorable to that nomination." And surely, if the Woman's Rights movement should be successful, the ladies would vote for him *a man*. From Central Kentucky Thomas L. Jones, of New York is spoken of but not officially announced. General Lucas Deshaw and Dr. Blackburn, of Louisville, I have seen mentioned in the papers as probable candidates, and have heard Boyd Winchester and Proctor Knott spoken of as possible candidates for that office. It is a mooted question whether Chief Justice Lindsay will hold himself in reserve for the Senatorial race or take his chances with the numerous other candidates for Governor, or, which is thought more probable, be returned to his present position. It is generally conceded that Southern Kentucky is entitled to the office, as her share in the political positions is exceedingly small in comparison to other portions. For instance, from Eastern Kentucky we have United States Senator, Governor, Speaker of the House, Assistant Secretary of State and Register of the Land Office. From Central Kentucky United States Senator, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State Geologist and Adjutant General. From Southern Kentucky, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and Quarter master General. If there is one thing that is the greatest secret of money complained of in Kentucky, we ask if the lower rate of interest could be regulated by law, we wonder why the Kentucky Legislature does not make that rate 1 or 2 per cent. and be done with it! It would certainly please the debtor class, and they constitute a majority of their constituents.

If there is the greatest scarcity of money in the State, it is to be expected that it will be a matter of interest to the Legislature. The Kentucky Legislature has passed a law prohibiting any higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. after the 1st of April. On this question there is a great deal of popular disengagement and there are the fewest number of public men who have the candor to meet the facts clearly. The Legislature can declare a legal rate of interest, but as a matter of fact, they can't make an individual loan his money to another at a given rate, and every intelligent man knows this. The new law will operate to the advantage of banks, because they under the guise of exchange and collection can realize a much higher rate without risk, but it is manifestly detrimental to the borrower and to any individual who may have money to loan.

There is a striking inconsistency between the position of these legislators, who made themselves house-hunting about the scarcity of money, and in the same breath assuming to lower its value. Usually, when any article is extraordinarily scarce and the demand is great, as for instance corn, wheat, etc., the price goes up, and vice versa the price goes down when the supply is abundant and the demand small. It is true that the great body of the people want good money at a low rate of interest, and if it was a matter of fact, we could be regulated by law, we wonder why the Kentucky Legislature does not make that rate 1 or 2 per cent. and be done with it! It would certainly please the debtor class, and they constitute a majority of their constituents.

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